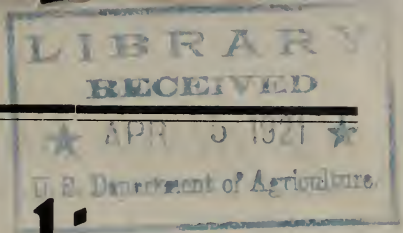


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.77



Gladioli

1920 - 1921
ARTHUR C. PERRIN
1112 N. E. 18th Street
Portland, Oregon

I exercise the greatest care to have everything true to name, and will replace free, or refund the money, on any stock untrue to name. If for any reason you are dissatisfied with the stock, when received, return it and your money will be refunded including any transportation charges you have paid. I want only satisfied customers.

TERMS: Net cash before shipment; 25 per cent deposit will hold winter orders until March 15th.

50 bulbs at 100 rate.

250 bulbs or cormels at 1000 rate, except as follows:

No divided item less than 25 cents.

No order less than \$1.00.

SHIPMENT: All cormels and bulbs $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch and less are sent prepaid at prices quoted. Bulbs over $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch at purchaser's expense (20 1-inch bulbs equal 1 pound; 10 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bulbs equal 1 pound).

Eastern orders will be sent as soon as danger of frost is past. Local and Pacific Coast orders can be sent at any time.

Growing from small bulbs: You do not buy trees or berries of a fruiting size. If you plant a large bulb you dig a large bulb, possibly two, and a few cormels. The profit is the flower and the cormels.

If you plant a small bulb you dig a large bulb and many more cormels. The profit is a medium size flower, many cormels and value of your bulb tripled or quadrupled by increase in size.

The same principle applies to expensive as compared to cheap varieties. Take your pencil and figure it out.

All stock offered subject to prior sale.

Estimated quantities shown at left of the name.

Gladioli Bulbs: Quantity on hand and

Quantity	Variety	Size, Inches	10	100	1000	1000 Cormels
250	Arizona (Kundred)	½ and less	....	\$ 1.25	.....	\$ 2.00
220	Arizona Rose (Kundred)	¾ and less	\$.25	2.25	.....	2.50
1000	Blackhawk (Kundred)	½ and less	....	.75	.....	1.00
250	"	1¼ and up	40	3.00	.....	.....
90	Early Pendleton (Kundred)	¾ and less				
	Lot \$10.00, including cormels.					
3000	Giant White (Kundred)	½ and less	.20	1.50	\$13.50	2.00
750	Joe Coleman (Kundred)	½ and less	.25	2.00	.....	5.00
800	Myrtle (Kundred)	½ and less	.20	1.80	.....	3.00
1000	Mrs. Dr. Norton (Kundred)	½ and less	1.20	10.00	.....	10.00
6000	Mrs. Frank Pendleton (Kundred)	½ and less	....	.90	8.00	1.25
	"	½ x ¾	....	1.80	16.00	.....
90	Noxall (Kundred)	¾ and less				
	5 cents each; cormels free with entire lot.					
1200	Orange Glory (Kundred)	½ and less	.40	3.50	.....	2.00
2000	Pride of Goshen (Kundred)	½ and less	.20	1.50	13.50	.....
	"	½ x ¾	.35	3.00	27.00	2.00
200	Red Amaryllis (Kundred)	½ and less	.25	2.25	.....	3.00
170	Red, White and Gold (Kundred)	¾ and less	.75	6.75	.....	10.00
1400	Ruffled Glory (Kundred)	½ and less	....	.60	.....	1.25
	"	½ x ¾	....	.90	.....	.....
250	Scarlano (Kundred)	½ and less	.50	4.50	.....	5.00
500	Scarlet Princeps (Kundred)	½ and less	.50	4.50	.....	4.50
	"	½ to ¾	1.00	8.00	.....	.....
400	Violet Glory (Kundred)	½ and less	.50	4.50	.....	5.00
275	White Glory (Kundred)	¾ and less	.60	5.40	.....	6.00
4000	Evelyn Kirtland (Austin)	½ and less	.20	1.70	15.00	3.00
3500	Gretchen Zang (Austin)	½ and less	.20	1.70	15.00	.....
	"	½ x ¾	.30	2.70	25.00	3.00
7000	Herada (Austin)	½ and less	.20	1.70	15.00	.....
	"	½ x ¾	.30	2.70	25.00	3.00
150	Capt. A. C. Baker (Diener)	½ and less				
	2 cents each; cormels free with entire lot.					
1000	Mixed (Dieners), grown from cormels purchased in 1918	½ and less	....	1.50	.....	1.00

Prices; Arthur C. Perrin, Portland, Ore.

Quantity	Variety	Size, Inches	10	100	1000	1000 Cormels
....	Mrs. Wm. Kent (Deiner).....		....	....	....	5.00
....	Thomas T. Kent (Diener).....		....	....	....	5.00
2200	America	½ and less	....	.60	5.40	.50
	"	½ x ¾	....	1.20	11.00	....
500	"	1¼ and up	.30	2.70	....	....
3000	Halley	½ and less	....	.50	4.50	.50
	"	½ x ¾	....	.75	6.75	....
....	Independence .....		....	....	....	.50
1500	Lily Lehman	½ and less	.15	1.10	10.00	1.50
	"	½ x ¾	.25	1.70	15.00	....
5000	Mrs. Francis King (some Independ- ence in this)	½ and less	....	.50	4.00	....
	"	½ x ¾	....	.75	6.00	....
700	Niagara	½ and less	.15	1.00	....	1.50
4500	Panama	½ and less	....	.75	6.50	.75
	"	½ x ¾	....	1.25	10.00	....
5000	Peace	½ and less	....	.75	6.00	75
	"	½ x ¾	....	1.10	9.00	....
8000	Pink Perfection	½ and less	.15	1.10	10.00	1.50
	"	½ x ¾	.25	1.70	15.00	....
1000	Prince of Wales	½ and less	.25	2.00	....	4.00
	"	½ to ¾	.40	3.00	....	....
2500	War	½ and less	.15	1.10	10.00	1.50
1000	Augusta and Glory Holland (mixed)	½ and less	....	.50	4.00	....
2000	Europa (some Schwaben in this)....	½ and less	....	.65	5.00	.50
8000	Independence and Schwaben mixed..	½ and less	....	.40	3.50	....
	"	½ x ¾	....	.60	5.00	....
2000	Mixed small bulbs	¾ and less	....	.50	4.00	.50

All stock offered subject to prior sale.

Estimated quantities shown at left of the name.

Culture of Gladioli

PLANTING Gladioli may be planted any time the ground is in good condition. Large bulbs should be planted five to six inches deep. Smaller bulbs less, about three inches for quarter-inch. The roots go down; therefore ground should be well pulverized and enriched below as well as above the bulbs. No fresh manure should come in contact with the bulb.

They should have full exposure to sun and will not give best results if planted in the shade or where the roots of trees or shrubbery sap the ground. Do not expect to get good results where you could not raise a good hill of potatoes.

CULTIVATION Cultivation should be constant and may be begun by raking before the shoots appear. Do not let a crust form around the plants. Gladioli are good feeders and will utilize large amounts of old manure worked into the ground through the season. The new bulbs and bulblets are formed after blooming, so cultivation should be continued for five or six weeks after bloom is cut. If water is given, a thorough soaking once a week is better than a little once a day. A mulch of lawn clippings or other fine materials helps to keep the ground cool and conserves moisture but is no substitute for cultivation.

Cultivation kills weeds. Proper cultivation conserves moisture. Cultivation enables the air to change the soil to plant food. Do not forget to cultivate.

CUTTING In cutting, at least four leaves, better six, should be left on the plant to mature the bulb. Proper cutting is good for the bulb. Never allow seed pods to form unless you want the seed. Seed forms at the expense of the bulb and increase.

Cut flowers should be placed in cold water. All wilted flowers, including seed pod, should be removed each day and stem shortened with a slanting cut. Do not crowd into a small vase. Keep vases clean. Set in a cool place at night, but never in a draught. Bloomed out tips make fine corsage bouquets.

DIGGING After tops are killed by frost, bulbs should be dug and tops cut close to bulb. Dry for one or two days in the sun and separate bulblets from bulb. Bulbs should be kept cool and dry in ventilated crate or basket. They will keep well in conditions favorable for potato storage. Where ground does not freeze bulbs may be left in, but it is not recommended to do so.

BULBLETS The little offsets found around the parent bulb at digging time are called bulblets or cormels. They are always true to the parent bulb, and bulbs that please you should be marked and staked that the increase may be saved separately, and your stock propagated from these. Contrary to many peoples notions and some published articles, gladioli do not mix by being planted together and do not run out. A mixture planted for several years will change its proportions by natural division and death of less hardy varieties.

Bulblets should be kept in dry earth or sand during winter. Plant 100 to 200 to the foot in a trench the width of a hoe and cover two to three inches deep. Ground should be in the best possible condition. Soaking twenty-four to forty-eight hours in tepid water before planting improves germination. Sixty per cent is considered fair germination if planted unpeeled.

An increased germination and greater growth may be secured by opening the outer shell planting separately in rows four inches apart, one inch apart in the row, covering one inch deep with two-thirds sand and one-third dirt. Cormels treated this way should not be planted until ground is warm enough to plant corn. Peeling may be opened with small forceps or point of knife. Do not injure inner kernel. A thickness of old burlap spread over cormels helps germination by conserving moisture. It may be left on until they are well up. Four to six weeks are required for cormels to germinate.

I grow the best named varieties and visitors are welcome throughout the season. More complete instructions may be had by stating your trouble and enclosing a stamp.

Customers should get acquainted with THE FLOWER GROWER, a monthly magazine published by Madison Cooper, Calcium, N. Y. Send for sample copy.

ARTHUR C. PERRIN
1112 N. E. Eighteenth Street
Portland, Oregon